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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,195	03/12/2004	Shih-Lung Hsu	10113871	8166

34283 7590 06/27/2006

QUINTERO LAW OFFICE
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SANTA MONICA, CA 90404

EXAMINER

WRIGHT, INGRID D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2835

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/799,195

Applicant(s)

HSU ET AL.

Examiner

Ingrid Wright

Art Unit

2835

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 April 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-36 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-36 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☒ Other: 4 Attachments.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The indicated allowability of claims 20,22 & 27 are withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Curbelo et al. US 6615523 B1. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 28-32, 34 & 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Curbelo et al. US 6615523 B1.

Note: See notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 28, Curbelo et al. teaches a display device (see, Abstract of Curbelo et al.) comprising a main body (4) and a hinge structure (5,6) rotatably connected to the main body (4), a supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) connected to the hinge structure (5,6), the supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) comprising a first supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and a

second supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), the first supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and the second supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) rotatably connected to the hinge structure (5,6).

With respect to claim 29, Curbelo et al. teaches wherein the hinge structure (5,6) is rotatable in a first plane (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) changing the angular orientation of the supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) relative to the main body (4), and the first supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and the second supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) are rotatable in a second plane (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) intersecting the first plane (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.).

With respect to claim 30, Curbelo et al. teaches wherein the first supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) further comprise a first toothed portion (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and a second tooth portion (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), respectively, the first toothed portion engaging (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and the second toothed portion (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) such that the first supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) rotates to the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.).

With respect to claim 31, Curbelo et al. teaches wherein the first supporting structure and the second supporting structure (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) further comprise a first and a second end (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), respectively and rotation of the first supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) in a first direction and the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) in a second direction separates the first and the second ends (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.).

With respect to claim 32, Curbelo et al. teaches wherein the main body (4) comprises a bottom (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), and when the hinge structure (5,6) is rotated in a direction away from the main body (4), and the first supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) and the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) are rotated to a first orientation in which the first and the second ends (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) are separated, the bottom and first and the second ends (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) support the main body (4).

With respect to claim 34, Curbelo et al. teaches wherein the first supporting structure and the second supporting structure (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) comprise a first end and a second end (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), respectfully, and rotation of the first supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) in a first direction and the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) in

a second direction separates the first and second ends (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.)

With respect to claim 35, wherein the main body (4) comprises a bottom (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.), and when the hinge structure (5,6) is rotated in a direction away from the main body (4) and the first supporting structure and the second supporting structure (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) are rotated to a first orientation in which the first and the second ends (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) are separated, the bottom and first and second ends (see, notation on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo et al.) support the main body (4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 33 & 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Corbello et al. US 6615523 B1 in view of Hubbard US 20020122291 A1.

With respect to claim 33, in regards to all the limitations of claims 28,29,34-36 & 30-32 respectively, Curbelo et al. teaches the first and the second supporting structure (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo) are rotated to second orientation in which the first and the second ends (see, notations on attached fig. 1 of Curbelo) are adjacent, and further teaches that the display device Curbelo teaches that the device can be mounted on top of another flat surface (see, col. 2, lines 51-56), but is silent as to a base and a receiving portion.

Hubbard teaches a base and a receiving portion.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the base and receiving portion of Hubbard in the invention on Curbelo, in order to provide a flat surface support means for the display device.

4. Claims 14, 15,20,23 & 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ma Us 6191940 B1 in view of Burgess US 0487469.

Note: See notations on attached fig. 3 of Ma & fig. 3 & 4 of Burgess for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 14, Ma teaches a display device (see, Abstract of Ma), comprising: a main body (1) and a stand (2,3) connected to the main body (1) and having a first supporting element (2) and a second supporting element (3), wherein the bottoms of the first supporting

element (2) and second supporting element (3) and main body (1) form a plane (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Ma) and the main body (1) is supported, but is silent as to wherein when the first supporting element (2) is separated from the second supporting element (3) by a predetermined distance.

Burgess teaches (first & second supporting elements (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess), wherein when a first supporting element having a first rotating end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) and a first free end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) opposite thereto, the second supporting element having a second rotating end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) and a second free end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) opposite thereto, the first and the second rotating ends (see, notations on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) rotatably the first rotating end is rotatably connected to the second rotating end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess), and the distance (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) between the first free end (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) and changes when either of the first and the second supporting elements rotates (see, notations on attached fig. 3 of Burgess), in order to provide a self-supporting object, via a pivotal connection (see, col. 2, lines 50-74 of Burgess).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the first and second elements of Burgess in the invention on Burgess, in order to provide a means of self-supporting an object, via a pivotal connection (see, col. 2, lines 50-74 of Burgess).

With respect to claim 15, Ma teaches a hinge body (21) disposed on the main body (1), the stand (2,3) connected to the main body (1) by means of the hinge body (21), and the hinge body (21) rotating in a direction away from the main body (1) to change the angle between the stand (2,3) and main body (1).

With respect to claim 20, Burgess teaches a first supporting element and a second supporting element (see, notations on attached fig. 3 of Burgess), which further comprise a first toothed portion and a second toothed portion (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) respectfully, the first toothed portion engaging the second toothed portion (see, notations on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) such that the first supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) with respect to the second supporting element (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess).

With respect to claim 22, Ma teaches a hinge (21), which is covered, but is silent as to a first cover portion and a second cover portion.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a first and second cover portion, over the cover hinge of Ma, as an alternate equivalent means of enclosing a hinge of a display device.

With respect to claim 23, in regards to all the limitations of claims 14 & 15 above, Ma as modified by Burgess, teaches a hinge (21) & a hinge connection and a first and second fixed bolt (d'') (see, col. 1, lines 31-36 of Burgess), but is silent as to a first and second fixed pin.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize pins over the bolts of Ma as modified by Burgess, in order to provide an alternate equivalent means of rotatably attaching the first and second supporting means to a hinge structure.

With respect to claim 27, Burgess teaches wherein a main body (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) comprises a sliding groove (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess), the first and the second supporting elements (see, notations on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) disposed in the sliding groove (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) therein, the stand in a received condition when the first and the second supporting elements (see, notation on attached fig. 3 of Burgess) are separated.

5. Claims 16-19 & 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ma Us 6191940 B1 in view of Burgess US 0487469, further in view of Hubbard US 20020122291 A1.

Note: See notations on attached fig. 2a of Hubbard for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 16, Ma teaches first and second supporting elements (2,3), but is silent as to a base having a receiving portion.

Hubbard teaches a base (see, notation on attached fig. 2A of Hubbard), having a receiving portion (see, notation on attached fig. 2A) for a portable computer (see, col. 3, par. 0062), in order to provide an ergonomic viewing position for a portable computer (see, Abstract of Hubbard).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the base of Hubbard, in the invention on Ma as modified by Burgess, in order to provide in order to provide an ergonomic viewing position for a portable computer (see, Abstract of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 17, Hubbard teaches a receiving portion (see, notation attached fig. 2A) of the base (see, notation on attached fig. 2A of Hubbard) and a lock structure disposed in the receiving portion (see, notation on attached fig. 2A of Hubbard) of the base (see, notation on attached fig. 2A of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 18, Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 2A) a lock structure (70), a button element (125) and an engaging element (inner housing of (65)) (see, fig. 4), the button element (125) disposed on the engaging element (inner housing of (65)), in order to provide a releasably engaging means for a desktop portion positioned securely within a housing of a base (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

Although, Hubbard is silent as to the button being slidable, numerous slidable button configurations are common and well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a slidable button, over the button configuration of Hubbard, in the invention of Ma as modified by Burgess, in order to provide an alternate equivalent means of releasably engaging the portable computer from a base.

With respect to claim 19, Ma as modified by Burgess, teaches a first supporting element and a second supporting element, but is silent as to a the first and second supporting elements engaging an engaging element and disengaging from the engaging element.

Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 4) an engaging portion to engage an engaging element.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the engaging element of Hubbard in the invention of Ma, as modified by Burgess, in order to provide a releasably engaging means of a desktop portion secured within a housing of a base (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 25, Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 1-4) a bottom plate (130) disposed under the base (60), the lock structure (70) (see, col. 4, par 0067) disposed in a receiving portion (see attached, showing noted section on fig.1-4) of the base (60) and on the bottom plate (130).

5. Claims 21, 24 & 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ma US 6191940 B1, in view of Burgess US 0487469, Hubbard US 20020122291 A1 & Doczy et al. US 6788527 B2.

With respect to claims 21, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14, Ma, as modified by Burgess, teaches first and second supporting elements (2,3), respectively, but is silent as to a cushion disposed on the bottoms of the first and second supporting elements, respectively.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a cushion, such as rubber, disposed on the bottoms of first and second supporting elements, for providing a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 24, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14 above, Ma as modified by Burgess & Hubbard, teaches a receiving portion (64) of the base (62), but is silent as to at least one first buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27), for providing a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Ma, as modified by Burgess & Hubbard, in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 26, Ma as modified by Burgess & Hubbard, teaches a bottom plate (130), but is silent as to at least one second buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27), for providing a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Ma as modified by Burgess & Hubbard, in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.).

7. Applicant's arguments, filed 4/13/06, have been fully considered, but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

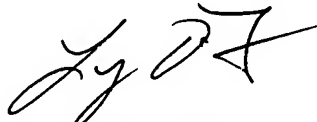
8 The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Lin US 6493216 B1 shows the state of the art regarding support structures for display device configurations.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW


LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

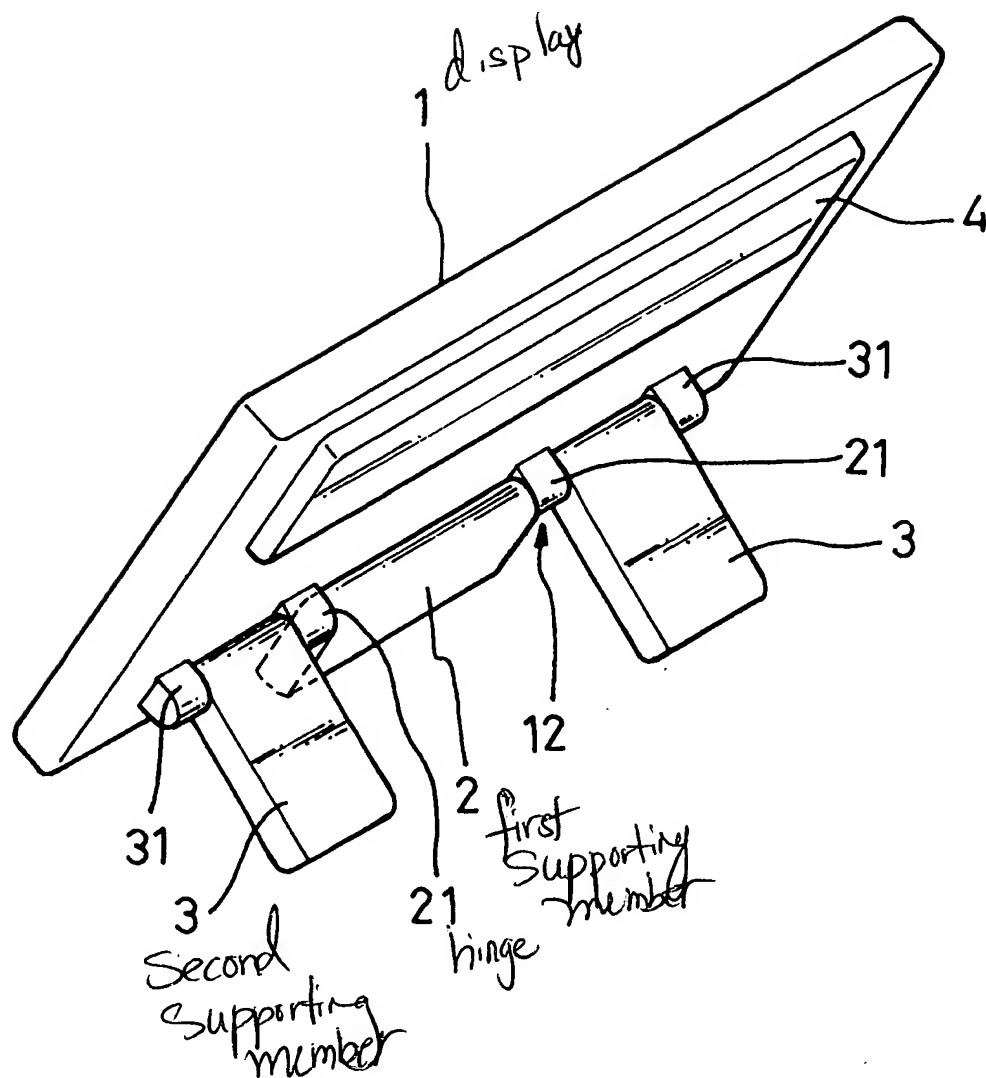


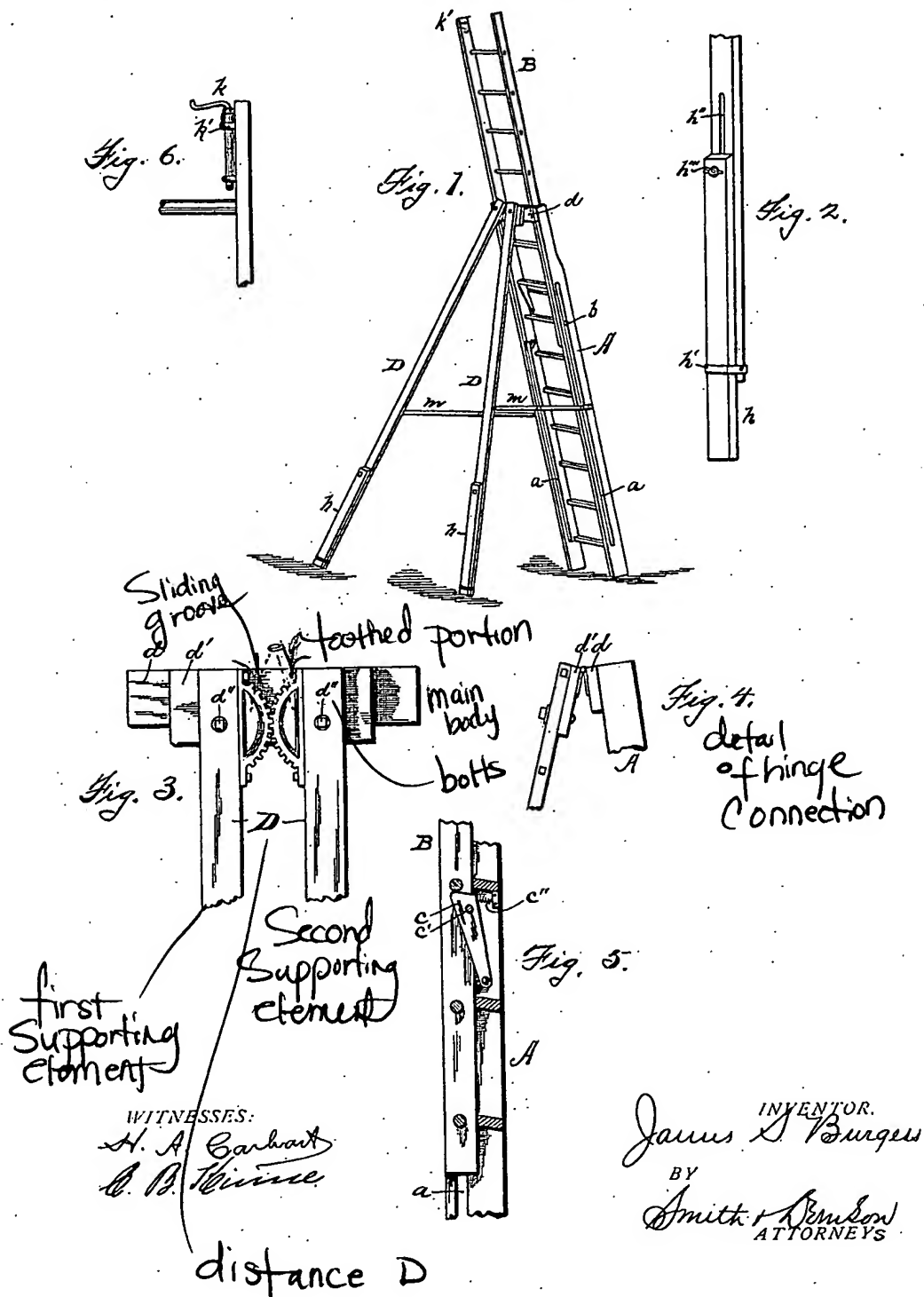
FIG. 3

(No Model.)

J. S. BURGESS.
EXTENSION LADDER.

No. 487,469.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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C. B. Thorne

INVENTOR.
James S. Burgess
BY
Smith & Benson
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FIG. 1

